

THE GATES CLOSED.

The President Signs the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

He Reviews the Negotiations and How the Treaty Came to Be Rejected—Recommendations as to Returning Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President sent the following message to Congress today:

"I have this day approved House bill No. 11,228, supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese,' approved May 6, 1882."

It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany the approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectively accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers. The experiment of blending special habits and mutual race idiosyncrasies of the Chinese laboring class with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time and the growth of the abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In the modification of prior conventions the treaty of November 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will, regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and not absolutely prohibit; and under this article and act of Congress approved May 1881 (see Vol. 22, p. 56), statutes at large, July 3, 1881, (Vol. 22, p. 11, statutes at large) suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States. It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of that class of the Chinese population, was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury contrary to the expressed will of both Governments.

To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases and the laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence. Such demonstration of the operative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find an effective remedy for the evils complained of and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers having object and purposes unlike our own and wholly disconnected with American citizenship.

Added by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese Government and the representations made from time to time by our Minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States have been fully brought to the attention of the Chinese Government. The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by that Government, and in August, 1880, our Minister at Peking received from the Chinese Foreign Office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties from coming to the United States and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China "in order" (in the words of the communication) "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved." This view of the Chinese Government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft, between the two Governments, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese Foreign Office. The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session and as contained in State executive document and Senate executive document with may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two Governments were brought into articulation form in the treaty, which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective Governments assigned and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 19 last.

Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the 7th day of May last, was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrossed upon it. On the twelfth day of the same month the Chinese Minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his Government in the negotiation and conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the Secretary of State, gave his approval of these amendments (as they did not alter the terms of the treaty) and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature on March 19.

On the 13th day of last month I approved Senate bill No. 1,346, to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. This bill was intended to supplement the treaty and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the promulgation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect.

No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese Government was received until the 21st ultimo, the day the bill I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our Minister at Peking to the Secretary of State, announcing the refusal of the Chinese Government to exchange ratifications of the treaty unless further discussion should be had with a view to the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers and to change the conditions agreed on which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States.

By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State received on the evening of September 25 (a copy of which is herewith transmitted together with the reply thereto) a third amendment is proposed whereby the certificate under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country should be granted by the Chinese Consul, instead of by the United States collector as provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United States.

Article 1 of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had been so settled in acquiescence of the Chinese plenipotentiary as to his expressed satisfaction. In 1880, as appears in the documents heretofore forwarded the Chinese Foreign Office had formally proposed to our Minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States. In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of "a term of thirty years" and this term upon the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiary, was reduced to twenty years and finally so agreed upon.

Article 2 was wholly of Chinese origin and to that alone owes its presence in the treaty. And it is here pertinent to remark that everywhere in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all creditors without respect to race, sex, nationality or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations and with the citizens of the United States; recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other class. No disability accrues from non-residence of a plaintiff whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or his assignee or attorney in our courts of justice. In this respect it can not be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual merchants

and traders at that nation are profitably established at numerous points throughout the Union in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced. The limited and paramount right and duty of every Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retards its prosperity or are inimical to the moral and physical ideas of its people, must be recognized as a canon of international law. China herself has not descended from its doctrine but has by the expressions to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in co-operation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country. This co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the un expected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the acts of its authorized agents and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that Government for our acceptance and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the Government of the United States is called upon to act in self defense by the exercise of its legitimate power. I can not but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations, as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view to which the Government of China may justly be considered as pledged. The facts and circumstances which I have narrated lead me to the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and make no further attempts to adjust it by international agreement.

But why must to denouncing our undoubted rights in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seems to require that some provision should be made by act or resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law (as day approved, and are now on their way) may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

Nor should our recourse to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively un settled portions of our country. Therefore, I recommend that, without acknowledging legal liability therefor, because it was stipulated in the treaty, which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity benefiting our Nation, there be appropriated the sum of \$20,000, payable to the Chinese Minister at this capital on behalf of his Government as a full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, October 1, 1888.

CALIFORNIA REJOICES.

The Signing of the Exclusion Bill Creates Joy—Habeas Corpus Disputes Alleviated. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The news of President Cleveland's approval of the Chinese Exclusion bill was received here yesterday with a marked degree of interest, large crowds congregating around the newspaper bulletin boards and discussing the situation. The Chinese manifested considerable excitement. The principal subject of discussion here was as to what effect the measure would have upon the several thousand Chinese who had arrived here within the past year and were released by the Federal courts on writs of habeas corpus and were out on bail awaiting examination, and also on the thousand or more Chinese now on their way to this port. About two hundred Chinese arrived here Saturday on the City of New York, and the Belgic will be due next Thursday with eight hundred. Three other steamers are now on the Pacific with over a thousand Chinese bound for this port.

Collector of the Port Hager expressed himself as being doubtful of the bill's effectiveness. "The present bill," he said, "is intended to exclude Chinese. So was the Restriction act. But did the Restriction act exclude them? If the same principle is applied to this bill as was applied to the other I don't see that it is going to be any great improvement. If the courts can continue to land Chinese on writs of habeas corpus and allow them on our soil, that will abrogate any kind of restriction attempted by Congress. What are they allowed back they are in the country and they forfeit their bail and remain here in spite of the law." He concluded by stating that in all probability when officially informed of the passage and approval of the bill he would refuse landing to Chinese whether bearing return certificates or not unless writs of habeas corpus were issued by the courts, in which case the matter would be out of his hands.

United States District Attorney Carey stated that in his opinion the bill could not affect the 5,000 Chinese now out on bail, but he believed that those now on their way here would be refused landing. He further stated that he did not believe writs of habeas corpus would be issued, but possibly in one or two cases, in order to make a test of the matter.

A prominent lawyer who handles Chinese cases almost exclusively in the Federal courts stated that in his opinion writs of habeas corpus would still have to be issued to Chinese demanding them, as it is a constitutional right, and that bail also would have to be issued, as heretofore. He also expressed the belief that all Chinese holding return certificates could return to this country in spite of the Exclusion bill, as the United States Supreme Court had decided on several occasions that Congress could not annul existing contracts, such as these certificates were.

Demonstrations were held in this city and other places in this State last evening to celebrate the passage and approval of the bill.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

About Twenty Persons Hurt By An Accident Near Mexico, Mo. Mexico, Mo., Oct. 1.—The Wabash passenger train No. 5, going west, due here at 12:30 a. m., was wrecked one mile west of the Union depot this morning. The train was composed of a baggage and express car, a smoker, second-class passenger coach, a chair car and three sleeping cars, all heavily loaded. All of them left the track except two sleepers. The track was torn up for 100 yards and the cars are piled about in indescribable confusion. About twenty persons were more or less injured, but only three seriously. Mrs. Kate McCarthy was thrown through a window when the car turned over. She was cut in a dozen places about the head and face, none necessarily fatal. J. F. Conway, of Pittsburgh, back to the car and Mrs. T. G. Humphrey, of Jerome, Kan., shoulder dislocated and bruised about the body, were the other two. There are many theories as to the cause of the wreck. The train men claim that a rail was removed, but the many theories that have been advanced give a better explanation of it.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement for September has the following items:

Total debt less available cash items	\$1,293,000,000
Net cash in the treasury	96,444,548
Debt less cash in the treasury October 1, 1888	1,196,555,452
Debt less cash in the treasury September 1, 1888	1,194,122,682
Decrease of debt during the month	24,432,770
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	23,709,000

New Trains.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—The Union Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads propose to run one solid train each way daily between Chicago and Denver via Omaha. The Union Pacific's Portland flyer will be resumed on October 15, with about its former time.

BREATH IN SINGING.

Advice That Should Be Heeded by Old and Young Vocalists.

To properly control the escape of breath in singing is an indispensable adjunct to good tone. I say escape of breath is the more important as contrasted with the act of drawing in the breath, commonly called inspiration. It is true that the method of an inspiration influences, to a greater or less extent, the character of the expiration, dependent largely, however, on the singer's culture and ability. The abdominal muscles and the diaphragm, the great expiratory muscles. That is, they both hold back and force out the breath, when properly used. The ordinary expiration occupies two or three seconds of time. The expiration in singing consumes from ten to twenty seconds, and even longer. In the breathing out for purposes of life the sensation is of breath going from us. In b-singing out while singing one should have the sensation of breath coming toward one, "drunk in" as it were. The proper use of breathing muscles will cure a husky tone, a guttural or throaty tone, a tired throat after singing, wrong intonation, singing out of tune, and is of great help in the treatment of nasal tones.

Advice to beginners (and many advanced pupils) in singing: When breathing in a perfectly natural and easy manner and with no restrictions from clothing or otherwise, shoulders relaxed and reposeful, notice the slight expansion of the walls of the abdomen as you breathe in. This movement is caused by the descent of the diaphragm as it pushes out the abdominal viscera before it. You will notice that after taking in a moderate breath in this manner the tendency will be for the abdomen to immediately recover its position of rest and the breath to escape. Now instead of allowing this to take place in two or three seconds, prolong it by preserving the expansion of the abdomen and holding back the breath so that the expiration occupies five or six seconds of time. If you are wholly unused to exercises of this kind you will notice that after a few inspirations and expirations the muscles will appear slightly fatigued, and you will feel like taking a long breath. You have been giving them a little extra labor to perform; this will increase the flow of blood to them, which means increased nourishment and strength.

After practicing in this manner once or twice a day for a week, you will notice that your fatigue diminishes as your strength and power of control increases, and this is the first step in learning to sing. I do not say that you may not develop the control in any other way, as for instance in exercise coupled with tone, but in one way or another it must be done.

Do not begin your practice with inhaling more than a moderate amount of air, as this will be much more difficult for you to control and will tend to remove your efforts from the proper muscles to interfering muscles. Avoid raising the shoulders as this affects sympathetically throat muscles that should be relaxed. After continuing this practice for a few days and the muscles become in a manner used to holding back the breath, tone may be employed with the syllable *ah* or *lah*, reserving the breath in the same manner as in the breathing exercise, taking care to sing with a moderate amount of tone as being easier than one that is too soft or too loud.—H. W. Giles, in Albany Journal.

GRIT AND PLUCK.

A St. Louis Doctor Says That He Has Seen Them Save Many Lives.

I have had a patient who coolly said to me, "I will not die." I was compelled to assure her that she would. There was no hope for her. "Doctor," she answered, "you are a fool. I shall not die." Grit it was that carried her through. A few years later she was sick again, and as I thought, until death; but there came the same all-conquering reply, "You are talking nonsense; I shall get well." And she did. This was repeated a third time, till I actually began to believe she would get well any way and at all times. It never occurred to me to think of her as liable to die. Finally her mortal sickness came, and I expected to help her up as usual. But now she replied, "Doctor, you can come or go as you please; I am going to die; this is my last illness." "O, no," I said; "we will have you out in a few days."

"Nonsense," she answered; "you are talking what you know nothing about. I shall never be well again." In two days she was dead. Her grit gave out; her pluck was good to the last. She had pluck enough to face death; she had no longer grit to endure disease. There is no question but that moral and mental grit go with physical to sustain vitality. A stout will wards off the blows of disease. In this case the patient went straight ahead to die without a flinch or a whine. She had a vast faith in the "All Right," and allowed no one to dabble in theology at her bedside. She marched into the "next life" as she often had into the next year, and had not a tremor. She took her pluck with her. She treated a neighbor's prayers as she treated any medicine. "You can come if you like," she said, "or you can go. Your prayers can't stop me and they can't change me—no more than the doctor's powders." She was a woman of extraordinary intelligence and determination.—St. Louis Republic.

Sultan Khalifa's Sister.

A sister of Sultan Khalifa of Zanzibar, is the widow of a Hamburg merchant by the name of Rute, and has been residing in Germany with her children. Her elder brother, Barghash, the recently deceased predecessor of Khalifa, cruelly rejected her claim to a share in the paternal inheritance, and even refused to permit her to reside in his realm. She was in hopes of better treatment from Khalifa, and of being assigned to her proper station in her country, but, according to the latest reports, she has fared but little better. It is said to be her intention to take up her residence in Zanzibar, where she will enjoy the protection of the German government, being herself a German subject.—N. Y. Post.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—If worms attack the boxes of honey that have been removed from the hive they should be fumigated with sulphur and then well aired.

—When potatoes are well ripened no advantage will be found by leaving them in the ground, but if left there may be serious loss by rotting.

—The intelligent farmer, by keeping a record, or by remembering what he has applied to each field, is able to feed his land with much greater economy than he who pays no attention to what has been applied to the field.

—Rice Meringue: One cupful of hot, boiled rice, three cupfuls of milk, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, the yolks of two eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Heat the rest and add rice. Bake and add meringue of whites of two eggs.

—Tomato Catsup: Take a dozen ripe tomatoes, add to them one pint vinegar, one cup sugar, one tablespoon each of salt, allspice, cinnamon, cloves, and pepper; two green peppers, and two onions. Chop all fine and let simmer until thick.

—If it pays for a man to have his own food cooked that it may be the more quickly eaten and easily digested, why not also cook the food for farm animals, particularly for the hog, an animal said to have a stomach more nearly resembling that of a man than any other domestic animal.

—In early fall a great many premature and worm-affected apples are constantly falling to the ground. The best of these will pay to dry in the evaporator, and will not only furnish evaporator apples for home use, but also a very profitable marketable product. If the orchard is so inclosed that hogs can be turned in and out at any time, the inferior wormy fruit can be eaten by them, and a great many destructive insects destroyed.

—Chocolate Cream Pudding: Bake in layers, cake made of one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Spread with boiled icing made with whites of two eggs. Take out half the icing and add to it one-fourth of a cake of melted chocolate, and spread with dark icing and with the white over each layer.

—The sanitary condition of a child's sleeping-room should be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. It must be so situated that the direct rays of the sun can enter for a certain period each day. Its internal arrangements should be of the simplest character consistent with convenience. As little furniture as possible should be the rule, and comparatively bare walls and floors are far healthier than when adorned with pictures and covered with carpets. A stationary basin, draining into the sewer is positively forbidden.

GOOD SEED-CORN.

Sensible Directions for Selecting, Curing and Sowing Seed.

When small grains, flax, clover and grass-seed are scattered by the hand or a machine over the surface of the ground and covered with a harrow, an allowance is made for grains that are imperfect and are not expected to produce plants. In other words, more seeds are sown than are needed. If all of them were germinated and produced plants they would stand too thick for insuring a good crop. In planting corn, however, it is expected that every grain will germinate and produce a stalk. It is difficult to thin out a hill of corn if there are too many in a hill. It is very slow and fatiguing work and it is hard to pull up one stalk without disturbing the others. Re-seeding, which is necessary in case there are not sufficient stalks in the hill, does not give good results. If the same kind of corn is used for second as for the first seeding all the corn will not mature at the same time and there will be trouble in harvesting. If seed of a quick maturing variety is used for re-seeding, a mixed lot of corn will be produced, which will not bring the highest price offered in the market.

The losses resulting from planting unreliable seed-corn are large in some part of the country nearly every year. The losses resulting from planting varieties not adapted to the locality are also large. In numerous instances corn crops have failed in consequence of obtaining seed from a distance. Great pains should accordingly be taken in selecting the best specimens for supplying seed. Some careful farmers make their selections while the stalks are still on the hills where they grew, while others defer it till they come to husking, when they can see the ear as it is deprived of its covering. Ears should be selected that have small cobs and which have well-formed kernels from butt to tip. The best developed, heaviest and most regular ears are to be preferred to those that are abnormally large. In places where the seasons are short it is best to choose those that matured in advance of others, so as to insure early ripening.

Corn intended for seed should not be exposed to frost from the time it was picked till it is planted. All the moisture should be dried out of the kernels, cobs and husks. It should be placed where it will be in no danger of absorbing more moisture. It should be stored where it will be out of the way of rats and mice. A drying house, such as professional seedsmen use, a hot-house or a large smoke-house is the best place in which to cure seed corn. If a farmer does not have one of these he can use a garret, carriage-house, or kitchen for drying his seed-corn. A part of the husks should be left on the ears for two reasons. Much moisture will be evaporated through them, while they are hanging upon pins or nails. The ears may be fastened into traces that may be hung upon pins or nails. Two ears may be tied together and hung over a wire or stout cord. It is better to stretch a cord across a room and tie the husks on each ear over it, leaving a sufficient space between them to prevent them from touching. Supported in that way they will dry perfectly and be secure from vermin.—Chicago Times.

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